THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1774. THE NUMBER 405.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

TO MR. HUTCHINSON.

THE ſucceſſion of intereſting events flowing from your machiavelian projects is ſo rapid that the genius of a VOLTAIRE would find itſelf embarraſſed, were it ſolely devoted to the taſk of regiſtering and expoſing them. Would to God they might innocently be paſſed over! but carnage and deſtruction on the one hand, chains and ſlavery on the other, by your means, ſtaring us full in the face, oblige us to expoſtulate with you, and lay our calamities at the door of the moſt unfeeling ingrate that ever diſgraced this country. The tea, you ſay, ſhall not go back: Six thouſands of your fellow countrymen have reſolved at all events that it ſhall. What muſt be the conſequence of ſuch obſtinacy, Mr. Hutchinſon, but bloodſhed and confuſion? You tell us your duty to government obliges you to act in this manner. Conſider, Mr. Hutchinſon, what kind of government that muſt be which acts in direct oppoſition to the general voice of the people! Your party long affected to repreſent the oppoſers of your innovations a ſmall and inconſiderable faction. The greater part of Europe are now ſatisfied of the fallacy of this poſition. You can therefore have no other pretence than that of forcing terms upon the community againſt their wills; and what greater violence than this was ever exerciſed in Spain or Morocco? This government, therefore, of which you are ſo zealous an abettor, and indefatigable a ſupporter, is a government of violence and force, which in all ages and countries has been eſteemed the ſcourge and curſe of mankind. A great majority of this people are conſcious of this dreadful truth, and thoroughly alarmed at the conſequences of a ſubmiſſion to ſuch an uſurpation. They ſee your three pence on tea, acquieſced in, will invite a ſix pence on ſomething elſe, and that ſix pence digeſted, a ſhilling, and ſo on, till this pretty little revenue will ſupport a ſtanding army ſufficient to exact a tax of every tenth or fifth maiden to make wives for this ſoldiery. They perceive that a country taxable without a repreſentative will ſoon be in the condition of France, where the crown has its ſpies and informers throughout the whole nation, and by them underſtanding that ſuch a man has ten thouſand pounds in caſh, ſend a letter demanding a loan of the whole ſum, which the owner refuſes at his '*utmoſt peril*,' as you ſometimes expreſs yourſelf. They look upon theſe raviſhments of property, and the cruel inflictions of puniſhment, inſeparable from arbitrary government, which being an entire ſyſtem of wrong and violence, can only coerce to its obedience, to be intolerable to men of ſenſe and ſpirit, and will therefore, like the brave Carthagenians, bury themſelves in the ruins of their inflamed cities before they will ſubmit to ſuch unjuſt and ignominious tyranny. In Great Britain and Ireland, Sir, you are ſenſible that men having knowledge of theſe things, and wills of their own, are bought up with prices proportioned to their reſpective importance, but Americans, it ſeems, are a much inferior ſpecies of animals, and may, with a little cunning, and ſome bluſter, be *bullied* out of their rights. We have a recent whiſper of twelve ſhips of the line and fifteen thouſand land forces, which may ſpeedily be expected; doubtleſs to reland the very deſerving *exiles* in Boſton, and probably guard their perſons and houſes for a twelvemonth or two. No doubt part of their commiſſion will alſo be to burn ſome GUNPOWDER in the hearing of the Boſton *committee of correſpondence*. It will hardly anſwer to *ſhoot* them for advertiſing their brethren throughout the province of the inconteſtible ſtate of facts reſpecting their rights and grievances. The city of London, even under the King's noſe, takes theſe liberties.

This armament, ſay the well affected, would ſoon lay your capital in aſhes, and reduce your ſtubborn ſtomachs to what terms the miniſter pleaſes to impoſe on you.

That ſuch a force might demoliſh Boſton is granted; but that a quiet ſubmiſſion of the province to miniſterial meaſures would be the conſequence I utterly deny.

Tea, the idol of America, is now upon trial, and maugre all the efforts of adminiſtration, I dare aſſert, the ſums the indulged company will realize by it, in the coming of ſeven years, will hardly incite them to petition the miniſter to duty any more of their articles of commerce. Beſides, Mr. Hutchinſon, I ſhould conceive that the ſtate of Great Britain, with reſpect to her European neighbours, is hardly ſo flattering that ſhe could ſafely ſend ſuch a force acroſs the Atlantic to remain four or five years in America. And leſs time, you know, would hardly ſuffice to inure this wild people to a well confirmed habit of ſlavery. As for murdering them indiſcriminately, or even taking off their leaders, the former would deſtroy all proſpect of gain by them, and the ſpirit of the ſaid leaders is now ſo univerſally diffuſed that you muſt go to *Cohaſ* before you can come at the laſt of their partizans. To quell this faction muſt therefore require nothing leſs than the depopulation of the continent; and how advantageous this would be to the manufacturing and commercial intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, or how agreeable to the millions of oppreſſed people there, whoſe longing looks reſpect it as an aſylum from their woes, inflicted by ſuch maſters as you pant to become, let all men judge!

Still further, an army of fifteen thouſand men to ſend out of the kingdom would require ſome time to be got in readineſs, and probably ſome money might be wanted to procure the neceſſaries for ſuch a diſtant expedition. Where this would come from, Saint Anthony knows as well as I do. The London merchants have of late had no ſuch endearing treatment from the miniſtry as to excite them to be very zealous in eſpouſing their quatrel againſt the people on whom their very beings depend, as a commercial body. The treaſury has been ſo overloaded with ſalary men, ſinecure penſioners, and halfpay lieutenants,* in the paſt ten years, that it is certainly pretty low. The difficulty of ſqeezing any more out of Ireland put the contrivers of ways and means upon the ſcheme of draining America; but hitherto, I preſume, the nett income from her has been no ways inviting. To do any thing to purpoſe with her will, therefore, require an expence much ſuperior to that laid out in the conqueſt of Canada, Martinico, and Gaudaloupe, and when all is done, an irreconcilable hatred will be eſtabliſhed between the parent and her children forever. For the bringing about of theſe deſirable ends, in this country at leaſt, you will ever have the honour of being accounted a principal. Your two friends Paxton and Hollowell, and your two hopeful children, will ſhare with you in the reſentment of millions. The preſent eſſayeſt, the future hiſtorian, will gibbet your name among the moſt infamous and atrocious parricides that ever plagued mankind, and the Judge of all will fill up the cup for you in unerring juſtice, and one day cauſe you to reflect with bitterneſs the infernal part you have for ſuch a number of years been acting to his creatures. To his almighty protection I recommend my diſtreſſed country, imploring his righteous interpoſition againſt the miſcreants which have well nigh compleated its deſtruction.

E. LUDLOW.

* Shoals of theſe, I am told, are continually making in this manner. A miniſterial parliament man, after providing for all his ſons, nephews, &c. is preſented with a coach, or ſix ſwitch tail greys, and for this he gives maſter Jackey a recommendation to the proper office, where a warrant is made out for his being received on board as midſhipman. In a few months he is mate, and then lieutenant; on which, with halfpay, he retires to whip tops and hoops, till he is capable of debauching his neighbours daughters, and chattering in favour of the miniſtry, who in conſideration of the great ſervice of this *uſeful* ſet of men, have procured the advancement of their pay from two to three ſhillings ſterling per day.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

THERE is no ſubject of which, generally ſpeaking, public writers are more enamoured than that of the balance of Europe, and yet there are few ſubjects that are leſs fit for common diſcourſe. An author, while he is employed in canvaſſing this topic, is, in his own opinion, the greateſt man in the world; he is, as it were, the prime miniſter of providence; he declares the meaſures of this potentate right, and thoſe of another wrong; orders our fleet to relieve Corſica, or drives the Turks out of Europe. If we recollect that to this ſupreme dignity any man may lift himſelf whenever he thinks fit, and behave in it as he pleaſes, we cannot wonder even at the multitude of all-knowing politicians with which this nation hath been bleſſed, eſpecially in our own times. I write this with a view to what I foreſee will come to paſs; numerous pamphlets on foreign affairs will ſoon ſucceed thoſe ſwarms we have hitherto had in relation to our own; and therefore I ſhould be glad the public would diſtinguiſh between thoſe written purely to alarm and thoſe as have truly a ſpirit of advice in them; a thing eaſily diſcovered when men are diſpoſed to think ſeriouſly.

It is a truth, which needs no great penetration to diſcern, that there ſcarce ever was a more critical juncture than the preſent, in reſpect to the affairs of Europe in general. In the north we ſee the ſword drawn, in the ſouth we hear of preparations for camps, and other tokens of hoſtilities. All Germany is in motion; and France, though it ſeems perfectly ſtill and quiet, is, however, carefully diſpoſing things, ſo as that when occaſion requires, or a fair opportunity offers, ſhe may be ready to enter upon action. At the breaking out of the laſt great war things were in leſs confuſion than they are now. When we knew peace would be no longer maintained, we knew at leaſt who would be no one ſide, and who on the other, and what were the points in diſpute, whereas now we are in many reſpects in the dark, and in the utmoſt confuſion. Today one ſyſtem prevails, tomorrow another, and the prince who is this mail a good friend to one cauſe, is in the next repreſented as gone, or at leaſt as going, over to that which is its oppoſite. How melancholy a ſcene is this!

Great Britain, though divided by ſeas, is yet, in many reſpects, united in intereſt with powers on the continent. In order to ſecure her own liberties, ſhe is bound to preſerve thoſe of Europe; and this can be done no other way than by maintaining the balance of power. In order to protect true religion, ſhe is bound to ſupport the proteſtant cauſe, and to enter into ſuch meaſures as ſeem beſt calculated to promote it. As a maritime power, ſhe muſt be jealous of trade, and aware of all arts and contrivances that may be made uſe of to diſtreſs her own, or unjuſtly extend that of any of her neighbours. A due reſpect to thoſe important concerns will neceſſarily engage her in treaties, and thoſe ſhe muſt conſequently fulfil, as well out of policy as from principle; becauſe the ſame motives which induced her to conclude them muſt influence her to carry them into execution. In ſuch a complicated ſtate of affairs as that above repreſented, her concerns muſt be enveloped with thoſe of her allies.

Amidſt theſe diſaſters, it muſt be matter of ſatisfaction to every honeſt Engliſhman to conſider that no meaſures of ours have any way contributed thereto. We have encouraged no invaſions, we have abetted no ſecret practices, we have given birth to none of theſe miſchiefs by our intrigues, nor does our open enemy lay any thing like this to our charge. On us our ancient allies muſt depend for ſuccour, and, after trying in vain the effects of other meaſures, muſt return to thoſe which their true intereſts dictate.

ANECDOTES.

THE great Duke of Ormond, than whom no one was more remarkable for freedom of ſpeech or ſentiment (nor, indeed, could any one bear the oppoſition of a corrupt miniſtry with more compoſure) uſed frequently to compare himſelf to an old clock caſt into a corner. "And yet (ſays he) even this ruſty machine points ſometimes right." When Colonel Cary Dillon ſolicited his intereſt in ſome ſuit, declaring that he had no friends but God and his Grace, "Alas! poor Cary! (replied the duke) thou couldſt not have named two friends of leſs intereſt, or leſs reſpected at court."

THE attempt of the infamous aſſaſſin, *Blood*, upon the life of the great Duke of Ormond, in the time of Charles the Second, was ſuſpected to have been contrived by the Duke of Buckingham. Ormond himſelf overlooked it, but his ſon, the young Earl of Oſſory, who was warm, brave, and ſpirited, did not preſerve ſo cool a temper upon the occaſion. While Buckingham was ſtanding behind the King this young earl advanced to him with a ſtern aſpect, "My lord (ſaid he, in a low and ſullen voice) I well know that you was at the bottom of the late attempt of *Blood*. Take notice, ſhould my father come to an untimely or violent death, I ſhall conſider you as the aſſaſſin; I ſhall piſtol you, though you ſtood behind the King. I tell it you in his Majeſty's preſence, that you may be ſure I ſhall keep my word."

From the NEW YORK GAZETTEER.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT was with the utmoſt joy, and with infinite ſurprize, that I read the following paragraph in a newſpaper a few days ago: "At the cricket match between Kent and Surry, a few days ago, Lord Tankerville (as we can aſſure the public from the beſt authority) *caught two very difficult balls with his own hands.*" Earth! air! water! and fire! is it poſſible? What! Lord Tankerville!—Lord Tankerville himſelf!—to catch two balls—nay, two very difficult balls too—and with his own hands! Immortal tidings, and more than Elyſian raptures, welcome, welcome to our land, and let England ring from ſhore to ſhore! Happy for Britain, and very happy for Europe! Why, Mr. Printer, if his lordſhip is already ſo alert at catching, who knows but he will, in time, inſtead of catching two cricket balls, catch—three? And if he does this with eaſe, who knows but he may next attempt the immortal feat of ſwinging on a gate? And if he ſwings upon a gate, who knows but he will give the finiſhing ſtroke to his reputation by leaping over a ſtile? And if he riſes this length, the Lord only knows where his glories will end.

After all, Mr. Printer, and to be ſerious with you, it gives me pleaſure to hear that ſuch actions of our illuſtrious nobility are recorded as the vulgar dare not, cannot rival them in; for where is the ſcoundrel commoner that will even pretend to catch two cricket balls? The hiſtorian of the day, however, has omitted ſome very material incidents in the deſcription; ſuch as, whether his lordſhip caught the balls with one or with both hands; which parts of his lordſhip's ſacred fiſt the balls firſt hit; whether they came in a ſouth or north, eaſt or weſt direction; what was his lordſhip's attitude, &c. &c. and theſe circumſtances would have certainly made the matter much more important and intereſting to mankind.

To conclude, I repeat the immenſity of my joy: For though ſome of our nobility have excelled in ſpitting maggots, and burning mice, the act of catching a cricket ball was never before performed by mankind—no, nor the nobility themſelves.

While I was ruminating on theſe things, Sir, it occurred to me, that publiſhing all ſuch like acts and feats of our nobility and gentry would be of the greateſt ſervice to the community, by inſpiring a rivalſhip among them to excel in deeds of ſuch ſingular praiſe; and this ſcheme I have myſelf begun in the following part of my letter, a careful peruſal of which will ſhew at once, to you and your readers, both the manner and the merit of recording ſuch important incidents. In humble imitation, therefore, of the Tankerville paragraph, inſert the following:

Laſt night, at the door of Drury Lane theatre, Lord F—— was obſerved actually to lift his lap dog into the chariot, without once ſeeking the footman's aſſiſtance.

We have it from the beſt authority, that his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's preciſely at eleven yeſterday morning, picked his teeth without drawing blood from his gums, which is very ſingular.

Lord Talbot was obſerved yeſterday to ſwallow a ſpoonful of ſoup, in the King's kitchen, without chewing it.

The King actually pares his nails twice a week.

Lord Clive has ſlept very ſoundly theſe three nights paſt, which is a thing he has not done theſe three years before.

It is not true that one of her Majeſty's right fingers, as was villainouſly reported, is affected with a pimple: It is one of her left fingers.

This morning Stephen Fox ſtepped over the kennel at Charing Croſs, though it is both broad and deep, without being drowned in it.

Lord Suffolk has of late dedicated his whole time to trap ball, in which ſcience he has made a prodigious progreſs. It is ſaid that he will next ſtudy the noble game of cricket; and after he has ſtudied it three years, it is not doubted but he will catch a ball with all the dexterity of Lord Tankerville.

It is remarkable that Lord Mansfield was not yeſterday, when he appeared in the court of King's Bench, ſo cloſe ſhaved as uſual. The reaſon is not known. Some attribute it to his barber's razor having been blunt, and others to his lordſhip's chin encreaſing in wrinkles.

The lord chancellor drinks *aſſes* milk every morning for the eſtabliſhment of his health, his phyſicians being of opinion that it is the food moſt *natural* to him.

We are informed that the premier eats a very hearty breakfaſt every day before dinner.

Lord Stormont, the public may be aſſured, is come to town, and it is thought he will continue in it—till he goes out of it.

PETER PARAGRAPH.

LONDON, *November* 4.

WHEN the late Sir Robert Ladbroke firſt ſet out in life, the way to procure the higheſt honours of this great metropolis was by induſtry, ſobriety and integrity. No young perſon, however low in life, if poſſeſſed of theſe virtues, but might with reaſon look forward to the flattering hopes of being placed in the city chair; at preſent the caſe is altered. The moſt unwearied induſtry, the moſt ſtrict ſobriety, and unimpeached integrity, muſt give way to the modern ideas of patriotiſm. It is related as an anecdote of Sir Robert, that upon his coming to London, and firſt ſeeing the ſtate coach, he exclaimed, that he ſhould never reſt till he rode in that coach: He purſued the object, and at a very early age was, by his fellow citizens, elevated to that reſpectable ſituation.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, by his long reſidence in Holland, it is well known, is well acquainted with the policy of the Dutch, as well as of the neighbouring nations; and we are informed that it is from him that our miniſtry hear what is going forward in that part of the world. We are likewiſe informed that he has very lately acquainted them, that much buſineſs is now in agitation between the Prince of Orange and the King of Pruſſia, and he would adviſe England to provide *againſt the worſt*. From that known plotting head of this little great Frederick it is feared ſomething very dangerous to the peace of this nation is now in birth; and unleſs our miniſtry are ſuch ſkilful midwives as to procure an abortion, we ſhall be ſurprized with ſomething *monſtrous*.

Letters from Hamburg adviſe that they have lately received intelligence from Peterſburg that four ſhips of the line and two frigates, under the command of Rear Admiral Creegh, has received orders to ſail for the Mediterranean. They likewiſe inform us that Count Alexis Orlow will return to Peterſburg; that Admiral Spiritow has demanded his recal home; that the fleet in thoſe ſeas will have another commander in chief appointed over them, furniſhed with freſh inſtructions relative to the ſtate of affairs in the Mediterranean.

They write from Moldavia that the Auſtrians have actually taken poſſeſſion of the famous Turkiſh fortreſs Choczim, and that the whole Auſtrian army in Tranſylvania, and that near Semlin, are in motion.

They write from Liſbon that Mr. Lyttleton, the Engliſh ambaſſador, at the iſſue of a conference with the ſecretary of ſtate, had diſpatched a packet for London, with a plan, containing thirty articles, for ſettling the diſputes with the Engliſh merchants.

A correſpondent obſerves that an abſentee bill would be of great ſervice in England; that is, taxing all thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who live in France almoſt all the ſummer, and ſquander away ſuch immenſe ſums of money among our enemies, to the great injury of this nation.

November 5. By the little attendance Lord North pays in town people imagine that there is nothing tranſacting between our court and that of any nation whatever. But in giving way to this opinion the people will find themſelves in an error; for his lordſhip, we are aſſured, never had more buſineſs upon his hands than at preſent; and therefore retires from town to be the better able to go through it with ſatisfaction to his maſter, and the benefit of the kingdom.

Private letters from Copenhrgen ſay that the troubles in that kingdom daily encreaſe, and that the aſpiring Queen Dowager has ſuch a powerful party that it is feared ſhe will overturn the preſent government; that the Pruſſian ambaſſador is conſulted by her and Prince Frederick upon all occaſions, and that expreſſes are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that the King of Pruſſia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

November 9. On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy moved the court of King's Bench in the cauſe of Lee againſt Lieutenant General Ganſell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to ſhew cauſe why the general ſhould not be diſcharged out of cuſtody, on accout of the illegality of the arreſt, when the court were pleaſed to grant the rule.

MRS. RIND,

Pleaſe to inſert the following little addreſs. As it is the production of a youth, the candid reader, it is hoped, will not ſcruple to excuſe its inaccuracies.

ON MUSIC.

DESCEND, my muſe, on airy wings ſublime,
With ſtile exalted, and majeſtic thought;
Bright fancy bring, with eaſy wit, to trace
With ſolid judgment, link'd with care, the praiſe
Of MUSIC. Your aid, bright Goddeſs, lend, with
Ev'ry ſtroke harmonious; ſtrike the ear
With melody of ſound, its worth to tell.
Sweet pleaſing art, our ſenſes oft awakes,
And draws attention to the warbling notes;
Ev'ry touch pleaſes, with heav'nly thoughts inſpires;
The Diapaſon echos through the mind,
And centers in the ſoul. Ev'ry gentle ſtroke
Strikes ſoft pity through the heart moſt frozen,
And pleaſes much the contemplative mind.
At the grand cords of martial harmony
Puſillanimity with courage rages,
And kindles the flames of patriotiſm
In the ſoldier's breaſt. Sentiments loyal
Swell his ſoul with rage, and forth ſpurns him on
To deeds moſt glorious; and life he thinks
But poorly loſt if not in his country's cauſe.
So *Timotheus*, with his flute and lyre,
Sat great *Alexander*'s ſoul in flames, and,
Ambitious to rival e'en *Jove* in pow'r,
The *appellation of a God* aſſum'd.
Then the briſk airs, *cotillions*, and *duets*,
Sonatas, *allemandas*, and the like,
From her gloomy ſeat plucks melancholy,
And on her brow it ſeats the ſmile of mirth.
Ev'ry note's enchanting to a ſtudious mind;
Ev'ry ſound diſſipates thoughts intricate,
And renders clear confuſion's mazy path.
Such the pow'r of MUSIC, whoſe magic ſtrains
Make all nature attentive to its SOUND.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 10.

The Molly, Mitchinſon, from Bourdeaux, and the Speirs, Luſk, from Barbados, are arrived in James river. Captain Mitchinſon, in latitude 25, 5, longitude 62, 16, met with the brig Nemour, Captain Richardſon, from Rappahannock, for Antigua, out eight days, all well.

Lady DUNMORE is not yet arrived in this city, but is hourly expected.

FRIDAY, *February* 11. About 5 o'clock this afternoon arrived the northern poſt, juſt as we were ready to publiſh our paper: But as there was no mail laſt week, on which account it was out of our power to give any material intelligence, we therefore thought it incumbent on us to ſelect the moſt important articles, from the lateſt papers, which are as follow:

BOSTON, *January* 6.

IT having been reported that one Withington, of Dorcheſter, had taken up and partly diſpoſed of a cheſt of the Eaſt India company's tea (which by ſome means had eſcaped the total deſtruction of it on the evening of the 16th ult. and had floated aſhore on Dorcheſter point) a number of perſons went laſt Friday evening to the houſes of Captain Ebenezer Withington, and his brother Philip Withington (both living on the lower road of Milton) and with their conſent thoroughly ſearched their houſes; but finding no tea, they proceeded to the houſe of old Ebenezer Withington, at a place called Sodom, below Dorcheſter meeting houſe, where they found part of a half cheſt. This they ſeized and brought to the common in this town, where they committed it to the flames.

We are well informed that the maſters of the ſloops who brought up the cargo, except the tea, of the brig William, Captain Loring, from London, who was caſt aſhore at Cape Cod, refuſed bringing that deteſtable herb. But we learn that the ſkipper of a ſchooner from Salem undertook, through ignorance, to bring it as far as the Caſtle Wharf. It ſeems to be a matter of conſideration among the conſignees who reſide there what ſhall be done with it.

NEW YORK, *January* 13, 1774.

Extract of a letter from London.

"You may depend upon the truth of what I ſhall write you on public affairs, as I have the moſt certain information and knowledge of all the ſecret and principal ſprings of motion in the government.

"I am amazed, and mortified beyond meaſure, to find the virtue, wiſdom, generoſity, and greatneſs, that uſed to diſtinguiſh the Britiſh nation, ſunk into their oppoſite vices. The public taſte ſeems to be depraved, and the powers of reaſoning and juſt reflection to be loſt in diſſipation. Matters of the higheſt importance, on which the welfare, and even the very exiſtence of the Britiſh empire depends, are treated as idle whimſies, ſcarce deſerving a ſerious thought; while the moſt contemptible trifles and pernicious extravagancies are the principal objects of general attention and purſuit. Never did paſſion run higher for high titles, wealth, and power. So paſſionately are theſe deſired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too baſe, too diſhoneſt, or too cruel; but they are not deſired for good, but evil purpoſes. Riches are not deſired to relieve the diſtreſſed, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the priſoners; to encourage induſtry, to free worthy perſons from thoſe accidental embarraſſments that too frequently make their lives unhappy, and deprive their families and country of their uſefulneſs; to promote ſchemes for the agrandizement of their country by the nobleſt of all charities, the freedom and happineſs of its inhabitants; a happineſs ariſing from conſcious integrity, and a comfortable ſubſiſtence on the fruits of their induſtry. High titles are not deſired as affording opportunities for public ſervice, as incentives to noble actions, and giving them weight and efficacy; nor is power coveted for the protection of virtue and innocence, to puniſh bold offenders, to reſcue the weak from oppreſſion and wrong, nor for any purpoſes of benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly deſired for the indulgence of pride, luxury, and ſenſuality; to be ſpent on ſtately houſes, coſtly furniture, equipages, and dreſs, numerous ſervants, extravagant feaſts, and diverſions, lewdneſs, gluttony, drunkenneſs, and every vice to which depraved appetite can ſtimulate. Greatneſs and power are chiefly now ſought after as the means of purſuing a courſe of vice and diſſipation, without reſtraint or fear of puniſhment, to ſupport a plan of proceeding agreeable to the prevailing taſte and principles of the times, our deareſt rights ſeem to be the devoted ſacrifice, and continual encroachments are made upon the Engliſh conſtitution, which unleſs prevented by the virtue and reſolution of the Americans, is in danger of being entirely broken and deſtroyed.

"At the ſame time that the public expences have been encreaſed beyond all bounds, numerous ſources from which the national wealth uſed to flow in, have been, by moſt incomprehenſible policy, cut off and deſtroyed. The effects begin to be felt ſeverely. The managers are at their wits end for money to ſupport their numerous tribe of dependents, and procure a majority of fit members to enſlave their conſtituents, and vote away the liberty and property of their country.

"Having drained all the ſources of the revenue, in England, the ſcheme was formed to recruit the funds from America, and the article of the Eaſt India company's tea was thought extremely proper to

begin the experiment. For this purpoſe it was that the duty on that article was reſerved, and indeed that it was made lower than at firſt, whereby it might have the better chance to eſcape oppoſition; but if, by the reception of it, the right of taxation ſhould be admitted as ſoon as the colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the beſt authority, aſſure you that the deſign is gradually to raiſe the duties, and extend them to every article of your commerce, and of the neceſſaries of life, till you ſhall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

About the middle of laſt March arrived here the Nancy, a ſmall brig, George Smith, maſter, William Harriſon, mate, from the Highlands of Scotland, with near 200 paſſengers on board, who being reported to be ſickly, were ordered to be landed on Andrews's Iſland, where they were ſupplied with proviſion and neceſſaries, it is ſaid, by Doctor M'Adam, from the town. After remaining about twenty days on the iſland, where four of them died in conſequence of ſickneſs contracted on the paſſage, the reſt, in the laſt week of December and firſt in this month, procured paſſages to town, where many of them landed on the dock late at night, and being weak and emaciated, thinly clad, ſome of them ſickly, moſt of them without money, and none knowing where to go, or how to obtain neceſſaries, or ſhelter themſelves from the inclemency of the weather, which was freezing cold, and the ground covered with ſnow, their condition appeared to be truly deplorable. Their diſtreſs, which was almoſt entirely unknown in the city, was heightened by their general ignorance of the Engliſh language, which few of them could ſpeak or underſtand. However their appearance excited the compaſſion of thoſe few people who happened to ſee them, who, with difficulty, at ſuch late hours, procured houſes to ſhelter them, and good fires and neceſſaries to warm and comfort them; but ſome, who had rambled into the town from the reſt, and were in danger of periſhing in the ſtreets, were taken into the watch-houſe and ſheltered till morning. As ſoon as the ſituation of theſe poor people came to be known, many of the inhabitants contributed to their preſent relief, and gave information to the magiſtrates, who, we hear, have ſince taken them under their care and protection, till other means can be found for their ſupport. On the ſecond inſtant notice being given that a collection would be made for them that evening, at the Old Preſbyterian church, many people, of various denominations, attended on purpoſe to contribute, when near eighty pounds were collected; and on Sunday laſt, proper notice being given, collections were made in all the Engliſh churches in this city for the ſame laudable purpoſe; whereby it is hoped theſe people will be relieved in their preſent neceſſities, and by kind treatment and proper aſſiſtance now, will be able hereafter to ſupport themſelves comfortably by their own induſtry, and abundantly repay their obligations to that country which they now find an aſylum from oppreſſion and diſtreſs.

It having been publicly reported that theſe people have been ill uſed on the paſſage, the following is taken from the mouth of one of the paſſengers, viz. That as they were informed the veſſel which belonged to England was hired by Mr. Gray, of the ſhire of Sutherlaad, in the north of Scotland, and was to be addreſſed to his brother, in or near New York, in America, the agreement on which the paſſengers embarked was, that each of them ſhould pay for the paſſage to New York three pounds ſix ſhillings ſterling, except about 35 perſons, who for their paſſage were to be ſold, as indented ſervants, for three years; that for children under ten years of age the paſſage of two was to be reckoned as one; that the allowance to each paſſenger was to have been as follows, viz. porridge and butter for breakfaſt, and two pounds of meal, each day, biſcuit and cheeſe twice a week, half a pound of peaſe, and half a pound of meat, each week; that for all other matters they made no particular agreement, truſting to the captain; that on this agreement, on the 17th of September, about 300 men, women, and children, reckoned as about 188 paſſengers, embarked at the harbour of Muckle Ferry, near the town of Dornoch, in Sutherland, and found themſelves greatly incommoded for want of room, and proper conveniencies; that there were only two pots on board, one of about eight gallons, for common uſe, the other of about three gallons, for the captain's uſe; that theſe were inſufficient for ſo many paſſengers, and that, a month or ſix weeks before their arrival at New York, the largeſt pot was by a ſtorm rendered uſeleſs, and that they were not permitted the uſe of the other till after twelve or one o'clock till ſix, ſo that moſt of them were obliged to eat their meal raw, with ſtinking water; that they were ſtinted in moſt of the articles of their allowance; that they had no butter, except about half a firkin; inſtead of two pound of meal each day, they had only one pound, and one third of that of peaſe meal; that they had biſcuit and cheeſe only ſix times on the paſſage, and then only one biſcuit and a ſmall bit of cheeſe each, and on theſe particular days were allowed nothing elſe; inſtead of half a pound of peaſe and of beef each, per week, they had peaſe only once, and then not more than half a pound to three people, and inſtead of half a pound of meat per week, they had only two pound and a half each perſon, during the voyage; that on the paſſage near all fell ſick, occaſioned, as they ſuppoſe, by the ſtench and unwholeſomeneſs of the place, and the badneſs and ſcantineſs of their proviſions; that the ſick had ſeldom any nouriſhment but raw meal and ſtinking water; that the captain had plenty of gin and tea on board, which ſome of them would have been glad to purchaſe, but were generally unable to afford it, as he ſold thoſe articles at a moſt exorbitant price; that they were uſed with great unkindneſs, both by the captain and mate, who often gave them abuſive language, puſhed and beat them when they came in their way; and that of the ſickneſs, want of neceſſaries, and harſh treatment, 104 perſons in the whole, as near as they could calculate, died on the paſſage, beſides ſeven children who were born and died on board.

Charity ſermons are to be preached, throughout the ſeveral meetinghouſes in this city, for the benefit of the above diſtreſſed objects. The worthy ſociety of FRIENDS (commonly called quakers) ſeldom fail of ſhewing themſelves truly benevolent and humane!

IT is abſolutely neceſſary that the ſundry claimants in the patent granted to Mr. John Savage, and others, who were with Colonel George Waſhington at the battle of the Meadows, for 28,627 acres of land on the Great Sandy Creek, a branch of the Ohio, ſhould have a meeting, to fix on a time for making a diviſion of the ſaid land, and further, to pay off the contingent expences attending the firſt ſurvey: This notice is therefore given to all thoſe concerned in the ſaid patent to meet at Wincheſter on Saturday the 5th day of March next, to take further proper meaſures on the occaſion.

CHARLES. SMITH,
ANGUS M'DONALD,
WILLIAM BUFFINGTON,
2* GABRIEL JONES.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of very good LAND, in Prince George county, within two miles of James river, and eight of Peterſburg, is well timbered, abounds with a conſiderable quantity of low grounds, through which runs a large ſtream of water, and it is thought a mill might be advantageouſly built on the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſhall have this land at the moderate price of twenty ſhillings an acre.

3 ELLYSON ARMISTEAD.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, Kingſton pariſh, and delivered up next December,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 300 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on Mobject Bay, between Eaſt and North river; the land is as good as any in the pariſh. There are about 15 acres of marſh, a good DWELLINGHOUSE, and all other neceſſary buildings. The whole may be had cheap for ready money. 3 JOHN WILLIS.

To be RENTED for a year, or term of years,

THE LOTS and HOUSES in Hanover town, the property of Samuel Giſt, Eſquire, of London; they are in good repair, having a large commodious brick ſtore, with two convenient rooms, a large granary, kitchen, a ſtable, with two ſheds, and a garden well paled in; the whole fit either for the reception of a merchant or private family. For terms apply to 3 THOMAS SMITH.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, Kingſton pariſh, near New Point Comfort, containing about 800 acres. There are on this land one peach and three apple orchards; the land is well timbered. For terms apply to

3 GEORGE W. PLUMMER.

To be RENTED, on the premiſes, for a term of years, on Friday the 18th inſtant (February) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. John New at Glouceſter courthouſe, a large two ſtory houſe, and billiard table offices of every kind, new and convenient, with a good garden paled in, and a lot poſted and railed. At the above time and place will be rented, for a term of years, the tavern lately kept at the ſame place by Mr. William Hall; the buildings are large and convenient, with a garden. Any perſon who wants the above taverns ſhall have land on the ſaid tract, upon reaſonable terms, to work ten Negroes, or leſs. On the ſame day will be rented, the ſtorehouſe lately kept by Mr. Francis Whiting, which has a counting room with a fireplace. And, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a large parcel of houſhold furniture, ſtocks of cattle, &c. and a quantity of bacon. The perſons who rent the taverns may ſupply themſelves. The tavernkeepers who lately lived at the above place have acquired genteel fortunes in a few years; and the place is encreaſing in value.

1 JOHN FOX.

To be RENTED by the year, or leaſed for eight years,

SIX hundred acres of valuable LAND in the Fork of Spotſylvania, great part of which is valuable low grounds, and equal to any in that part of the country. There are on the ſaid tract a dwelling-houſe, two loghouſes, and a tobaccohouſe. Any perſon inclinable to rent, or leaſe the ſaid land, may know the terms by applying to Mr. William Dandridge, in King William, or the ſubſcriber.

1 ANNE DANSIE.

N. B. There is a SPRING on the ſaid land, which has been known to cure many diſeaſes.

To be SOLD, at Tappahannock, on Monday the 18th of April, by virtue of a decree of the honourable general court, bearing date the 10th of April, 1773,

TWO LOTS numbered 47 and 50, and half of a lot number 49, in the town of Tappahannock, on which there is a good dwellinghouſe and ſundry other houſes, lately poſſeſſed by William Ramſay, deceaſed, and by him mortgaged to James Ritchie and company. The widow of the ſaid William Ramſay has a right of dower in the aforementioned lots, but will join in deeds to convey her right. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer till the 25th of October, or perhaps longer, if required, upon giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the day of ſale. 6 W. WODDROP, attorney for James Ritchie and company.

THIS is to give notice to all perſon that Thomas M'Cauley of Albemarle county, has in his poſſeſſion a bond of mine for 4l. 5s current money: I have diſcharged the ſaid bond, which I can prove by Aaron M'Kenzy and John Grace; the bond was given in the year 1770. I expect that he intends to endorſe the ſaid bond to ſome perſon; but I would adviſe all perſons not to be concerned with it, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for the ſame.

JOHN CARR.

HUNTINGTOUR, January, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intends, ſome time in March next, to leave the colony for about two months.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

SPNTSYLVANIA, January, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony ſoon.

JOHN MITCHELL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Auguſta, the 18th of December laſt, Thomas Darcy, a tanner and currier by trade, on ſuſpicion of his being a runaway ſervant. He is about 28 years of age, full faced, well ſet, and about 5 feet 3 inches high; has on a thin whitiſh coat, leather breeches, and a pair of ſilver plated buckles. He ſays he is a free man. His owner, if any, is deſired to make the neceſſary application, and pay charges.

THOMAS RHOADES, Gaoler.

THIS is to give notice that all letters conveyed by me through the Northern Neck to Williamſburg I ſhall for each charge one piſtereen, and ſo in proportion, according to the diſtance. Luggages I ſhall likewiſe proportionably charge for.

WILMORE WILSON, *Poſtrider.*

To be SOLD, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exhonas, for ready money, at King William courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 16th of this inſtant (February)

THE following tracts of LAND, viz. The plantation of Mr. Roger Gregory, on Mattapony river, near Frazer's ferry, containing about 600 acres, together with a very commodious and valuable brick dwellinghouſe, and all other out houſes thereto belonging; alſo the plantation of Mr. Richard Gregory, whereon he lives, containing about 320 acres; likewiſe the plantation of Mr. Holt Richeſon, whereon he lives, containing about 782 acres, together with one half of a mill, called Cohoke, lying near Patowmack river.———At the ſame time and place will be ſold, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, the two tracts of land above deſcribed, belonging to Meſſ. Roger and Richard Gregory, and alſo a tract of land belonging to Mr. Ferdinando Deigh, near Ruffin's ferry, containing about 850 acres, together with the crops of corn made on each of the above plantations.

THOMAS ROSE, Sheriff.

THE *copartnery of* KERR *and* WODROW *diſſolves the 15th of this inſtant,* JANUARY. *Thoſe indebted to them for dealings with the ſubſcriber at Morton's warehouſe are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts, and either pay off or give bond for their balances.*

I have opened STORE *at Mr. Champe's, where Colonel John Champe, deceaſed, formerly lived, and have for ſale a compleat aſſortment of* EUROPEAN *and* WEST INDIA GOODS, *on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

2* ANDREW WODROW.

BROUGHT to my houſe, on the 9th of January, at night, by ſome perſon unknown, a ſmall NEGRO BOY, who ſays his name is John, and that he belongs to John Johnſon of Hanover; he was ſent to me by ſome perſon that came down with a cart load of wheat. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to me, in Williamſburg.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

FOR CHARTER,

THE BRIG HARTLEY,
EDWARD FOSTER, MASTER.

SHE is only ſix months off the ſtocks; burthen about 400 hogſheads, or 10,000 buſhels. For terms apply to

tf GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

*** We have for ſale WHITEHAVEN COALS, and a quantity of KENDAL COTTONS, juſt arrived in ſaid brig.——Norfolk, January 31, 1774.

TAKEN up, in York county, a ſmall black ſteer, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

WILLIAM RATCLIFF, junior.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 1, 1774.

THE court of directors, appointed to superintend the *public hospital* in this city, finding that the act of assembly, by which it is established, hath not, in several instances, been properly attended to, judge it necessary to give some farther cautions, to save the trouble and expence of sending such persons to the hospital, as, in their opinions, are in no sort proper objects of the law. From the preamble of the act of assembly, it is evident that the legislature had only those unhappy ideots, lunatics, and persons of unsound minds, in their contemplation, whose cases were not become *desperate*, and therefore might probably be cured, and such also, as might be dangerous to society; but it seems far from their intention to exonerate parishes of the expences of their poor by having them placed in the public hospital, unless they come under one of the above descriptions. There may be many instances of persons disordered in their minds, from whom no kind of danger is to be apprehended, and who, from the long continuance and inveteracy of their complaints, can have no prospect of being relieved in the hospital. Many others, from being frequently intoxicated by liquor, may become troublesome in their neighbourhoods; but such are not thought proper patients, and are therefore returned to their former residence.

It is once more recommended to the magistrates to attend and conform strictly to the act of assembly, and particularly to the preamble and the third, fourth, and seventh sections. The persons supposed to be disordered in their senses, are not only to be examined by the magistrates, but the magistrates are also required "to take such evidence, in WRITING, touching his or her insanity, and the causes of it, as they can procure, and if it appears EXPEDIENT and NECESSARY, such disordered persons, together with the depositions taken before the magistrates, are to be sent to the hospital, &c. and if it shall appear to the court of directors that such persons are proper objects of the act, they are to enter their names in a book to be kept for the purpose, and pursue such measures as each case may require." From hence it becomes the duty of the directors to be careful in not receiving improper objects; and the better to enable them to form a right judgment, it is necessary that they should have the evidence before them; the cause of the disorders, if they can be discovered, may be of singular service to the court, but more especially to the physician who attends the patients.

If any of those unfortunate people described by the act are possessed of estates sufficient to defray the expences of their support and maintenance, the several county and other courts are required to settle the allowance to be made to the hospital for such support and maintenance, out of their estates, having regard to the neat profits thereof. Should persons sent have no estates, it will be taken kindly if the magistrates will be pleased to certify this also, as it will save the trouble of making farther enquiries on this head.

Published by order of the court of directors.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

NORFOLK, January 19, 1774.

AS the copartnery of JAMES CAMPBELL and company expires in August next, all persons indebted to them are desired to make speedy payment; and as there are a great number of accounts which have been long outstanding, those who fail to pay, or settle by bond or otherwise, at or before the meeting of the merchants in Williamsburg, may depend upon being sued. In the mean time the business will be carried on as usual.

To be SOLD, by virtue of a writ of fieri facies, at King William courthouse, on Wednesday the 16th of this instant (February) for ready money,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, about three miles below the courthouse, containing above 200 acres; also eight or ten SLAVES, to satisfy Usher's assignees, by

THOMAS ROSE, Sub-sheriff.

To be SOLD, at Mr. Giles Harden's ordinary, in Goochland county, on Tuesday the 22d of this instant (February) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT twenty likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, for ready money, or short credit.——All persons having demands against the estate of the late Mr. William Neale are desired to make them known.

THOMAS ROSE, Sub-sheriff.

NEW KENT, February 1, 1774.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of John Clayton, late of Gloucester county, deceased, are desired to apply for payment; and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

2 WILLIAM CLAYTON, Executor.

YORK town, February 1, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Reade, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts by the 21st of this month, being York court day. If not then settled, their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands, without respect of persons; and all persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly proved.

2* HAWKINGS READE, Executor.

NOBLE's WAREHOUSE, January 11, 1774.

SOME time in November last I purchased a sorrel mare of Lewelling Williamson, for which I gave him my note of hand for 25l. payable in April next: Immediately after we had concluded the bargain, I understood that he was under an execution, and went to him, and demanded my note, as the mare was under an encumbrance. Williamson then told me that if she was sold by the execution the bargain should be void. She was accordingly sold by the said execution, and I immediately sent for my note of hand, which he again refused, and insisted on the money when it become due. Therefore, in justice to the public, I think it necessary to forewarn all persons from receiving the said note, as I am determined not to discharge it. WILLIAM POYTHRESS.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 12th of this instant, February,

FOUR hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, situate in Brunswick county, Meherrin parish, and about 18 miles from Hicks's Ford. The land is of good quality for tobacco and all kinds of grain, and has on it many good improvements. There will be sold, at the same time, a stock of cattle, hogs, and horses, and a parcel of Indian corn. Two years credit will be given for the greatest part of the money, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to

1 JOHN BAKER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro man who calls himself JOMMY, but cannot tell his master's name; appears to be about 20 years of age, and has on an oznabrig shirt, two cotton waistcoats, and a pair of cotton breeches; he is marked on both sides of his face. Whoever owns the said fellow is desired to take him away, and pay charges. 2* HENRY BATTE.

TAKEN up, near Burk's Bridge, in Caroline, a black natural pacing mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, not branded, has three white feet, and the other has some white behind the footlock, she has a star in her forehead, a white snip on the nose, and is supposed to be about 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 8l. THOMAS BERRY.

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, on Meherrin river, a black mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, has no perceivable brand, is 3 years old, no white about her, and has a bell on. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

DOUGLASS WILKINS.

TAKEN up, in Mecklenburg, a black horse, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has no perceivable brand, appears to have been worked in a waggon or plough, has a snip nose, a small star in his forehead, and has white spots on his back, is shod before, about 8 years old, and has a hanging mane and switch tail. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JOHN TABBOME.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Fauquier county, containing about 5 or 600 acres, whereon are high, dry, and healthy situations, with fine prospects of the mountains, and convenient to court, churches, meetinghouses, mills, &c. being within 26 miles of Dumfries, 35 of Falmouth, and 40 of Alexandria. This land lies in the heart of a fine wheat and tobacco country, either of which, or any other commodity, may be advantageously disposed of, at either of the above mentioned markets, or in the neighbourhood, where are several stores. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

4 JOHN CHILTON.

IF JOHN MURRELL, brother of Sarah Murrell, late of Gloucester county, will apply to the printer hereof, he will be informed of a legacy of about nineteen pounds, left him by his sister Sarah. 3

COMMITTED to the gaol of Essex county a well set Negro man who calls himself WILL BREACH, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and about 30 years of age, has a scar on the end of his nose, and several smaller scars on the under part of his left cheek; he says he is a free man, was born in Martinico, and is by trade a carpenter. His owner, if any, is desired to apply for him, and pay the usual charges. 3 JAMES EMMERSON, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in James City county, a brown and white cow, marked with a smooth crop in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

WILLIAM TREBELL.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BURWELL.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Piankatank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree. CARTER BRAXTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

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